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# S&P Global

## Ratings

# (/en\_US/web/guest/home) S&P Global Ratings Definitions

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**(Editor's Note:** We republished this article on Oct. 31, 2018, to (1) modify the definitions of "SD and D" in issuer credit rating tables, (2) add Canadian preferred share fund credit quality rating definitions to clarify the application of our existing Canadian preferred share rating scale to Canadian funds invested in preferred securities, (3) expand the definition of the 'xxC' national scale long-term issue credit rating, (4) add the appendix "Types Of Instruments Carrying 'sf' Identifier", and (5) make some minor refinements.)

# S&P Global Ratings Disclaimers

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1. This document contains S&P Global Ratings' definitions of credit ratings and other credit-related opinions. The credit ratings are classified into two types: general-purpose credit ratings and special-purpose ratings. S&P Global Ratings uses letters, numbers, words, or combinations of these in each ratings scale to summarize its opinion. The rating definitions provide the meaning of the letters, numbers, and words. Additionally, some ratings feature qualifiers, suffixes, identifiers, prefixes, or a combination of these. Definitions of this supplementary information are included. NR indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

2. Section I describes the general-purpose credit rating, both issue and issuer credit ratings, and the long-term and short-term credit ratings. Section II provides information on CreditWatch, rating outlooks and local currency and foreign currency ratings. Special-purpose ratings are detailed in section III. Qualifiers are covered in section IV. Section V details national and regional scale ratings. Other credit-related opinions are described in section VI. Section VII details seven identifiers. Section IX includes a list of contacts for further information.

3. S&P Global Ratings provides other services not covered in this ratings definitions document. Information about other products and services is located on the S&P Global Ratings website at <http://www.standardandpoors.com> (<http://www.standardandpoors.com>).

## I. GENERAL-PURPOSE CREDIT RATINGS

4. The following sets of rating definitions are for long-term and short-term credit ratings for both issuer and issue ratings. These types of credit ratings cover the broadest set of credit risk factors and are not limited in scope. Some refer to these as the "traditional" credit ratings.

### A. Issue Credit Ratings

5. An S&P Global Ratings issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

6. Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

#### 1. Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

7. Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P Global Ratings' analysis of the following considerations:

The likelihood of payment--the capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;

The nature and provisions of the financial obligation, and the promise we impute; and

The protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

8. An issue rating is an assessment of default risk but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

## Table 1

### Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAA	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
BB, B, CCC, CC, and C	Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
BB	An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

- B** An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- CCC** An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- CC** An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
- C** An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.
- D** An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.
- \*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## 2. Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

### Table 2

Category	Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings Definition
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- A-1** A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.
- A-2** A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3** A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- B** A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- C** A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- D** A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

## **B. Issuer Credit Ratings**

9. An S&P Global Ratings issuer credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about an obligor's overall creditworthiness. This opinion focuses on the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due. It does not apply to any specific financial obligation, as it does not take into account the nature of and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation.

10. Both corporate credit ratings and sovereign credit ratings are forms of issuer credit ratings.

11. Issuer credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term.

## 1. Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 3

#### Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAA	An obligor rated 'AAA' has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. 'AAA' is the highest issuer credit rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings.
AA	An obligor rated 'AA' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree.
A	An obligor rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.
BBB	An obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
BB, B, CCC, and CC	Obligors rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', and 'CC' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'CC' the highest. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
BB	An obligor rated 'BB' is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
B	An obligor rated 'B' is more vulnerable than the obligors rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
CCC	An obligor rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.

**CC** An obligor rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

**R** An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

**SD and D** An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

\*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## 2. Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 4

<b>Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>A-1</b>	An obligor rated 'A-1' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. Within this category, certain obligors are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments is extremely strong.
<b>A-2</b>	An obligor rated 'A-2' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category.

- A-3** An obligor rated 'A-3' has adequate capacity to meet its financial obligations. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- B** An obligor rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- C** An obligor rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment that would result in an 'SD' or 'D' issuer rating and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.
- R** An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
- SD and D** An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

## II. CREDITWATCH, RATING OUTLOOKS, LOCAL CURRENCY AND FOREIGN CURRENCY RATINGS

12. The following section explains CreditWatch and rating outlooks and how they are used. Additionally, this section explains local currency and foreign currency ratings.

### A. CreditWatch

13. CreditWatch highlights our opinion regarding the potential direction of a short-term or long-term rating. It focuses on identifiable events and short-term trends that cause ratings to be placed under special surveillance by S&P Global Ratings' analytical staff. Ratings may be placed on CreditWatch under the following circumstances:

When an event has occurred or, in our view, a deviation from an expected trend has occurred or is expected and when additional information is necessary to evaluate the current rating. Events and short-term trends may include mergers, recapitalizations, voter referendums, regulatory actions, performance deterioration of securitized assets, or anticipated operating developments.

When we believe there has been a material change in performance of an issue or issuer, but the magnitude of the rating impact has not been fully determined, and we believe that a rating change is likely in the short-term.

A change in criteria has been adopted that necessitates a review of an entire sector or multiple transactions and we believe that a rating change is likely in the short-term.

14. A CreditWatch listing, however, does not mean a rating change is inevitable, and when appropriate, a range of potential alternative ratings will be shown. CreditWatch is not intended to include all ratings under review, and rating changes may occur without the ratings having first appeared on CreditWatch. The "positive" designation means that a rating may be raised; "negative" means a rating may be lowered; and "developing" means that a rating may be raised, lowered, or affirmed.

## **B. Rating Outlooks**

15. An S&P Global Ratings outlook assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). In determining a rating outlook, consideration is given to any changes in economic and/or fundamental business conditions. An outlook is not necessarily a precursor of a rating change or future CreditWatch action.

Positive means that a rating may be raised.

Negative means that a rating may be lowered.

Stable means that a rating is not likely to change.

Developing means a rating may be raised, lowered, or affirmed.

N.M. means not meaningful.

## **C. Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings**

16. S&P Global Ratings' issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer will differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign

currency.

### III. SPECIAL-PURPOSE RATINGS

17. Section III includes a description of different types of special-purpose ratings. Special-purpose ratings can be for capital market transactions or entities. Such a rating type can cover a specific group of the entities (i.e., insurance companies). Another type of special-purpose rating is a recovery rating, which is very different from a traditional issuer credit rating. Some ratings are limited by the type of credit such as funds or municipal short-term note ratings. Other special-purpose ratings are for the specific types of transaction structures, such as those with embedded put options.

#### A. Dual Ratings

18. Dual ratings may be assigned to debt issues that have a put option or demand feature. The first component of the rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second component of the rating addresses only the demand feature. The first component of the rating can relate to either a short-term or long-term transaction and accordingly use either short-term or long-term rating symbols. The second component of the rating relates to the put option and is assigned a short-term rating symbol (for example, 'AAA/A-1+' or 'A-1+/A-1'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, the U.S. municipal short-term note rating symbols are used for the first component of the rating (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

#### B. Fund Credit Quality Ratings

19. An S&P Global Ratings fund credit quality rating, also known as a "bond fund rating," is a forward-looking opinion about the overall credit quality of a fixed-income investment fund. Fund credit quality ratings, identified by the 'f' suffix, are assigned to fixed-income funds, actively or passively managed, typically exhibiting variable net asset values. They reflect the credit risks of the fund's portfolio investments, the level of the fund's counterparty risk, and the risk of the fund's management ability and willingness to maintain current fund credit quality. Unlike traditional credit ratings (e.g., issuer credit ratings), a fund credit quality rating does not address a fund's ability to meet payment obligations and is not a commentary on yield levels. Fund credit quality ratings are accompanied by fund volatility ratings (i.e., 'Af/S3')--when fund volatility ratings can be assigned--to communicate our opinion about certain risks not addressed by a fund credit quality rating.

### Table 5

## Fund Credit Quality Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAAf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is extremely strong.
AAf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is very strong.
Af	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is strong.
BBBf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is adequate.
BBf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is weak.
Bf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is very weak.
CCCF	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is extremely weak.
CCf	The fund's portfolio has significant exposure to defaulted or near defaulted assets and/or counterparties.
Df	The fund's portfolio is predominantly exposed to defaulted assets and/or counterparties.

\*Ratings from 'AAf' to 'CCCF' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## C. Fund Volatility Ratings

20. A fund volatility rating is a forward-looking opinion about a fixed-income investment fund's volatility of returns relative to that of a "reference index" denominated in the base currency of the fund. A reference index is composed of government securities associated with the fund's base currency. Fund volatility ratings are not globally comparable. Fund volatility ratings reflect our expectation of the fund's future volatility of returns to remain consistent with its historical volatility of returns. Fund volatility ratings reflect S&P Global Ratings' view of the fund's sensitivity to interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, as well as other factors that may affect returns such as use of derivatives, use of leverage, exposure to foreign currency risk, and investment concentration, and fund management. Different symbology is used to distinguish fund volatility ratings from S&P Global Ratings' traditional issue or issuer credit ratings. We do so because fund volatility ratings do not reflect creditworthiness but rather our view of a fund's volatility of returns.

## Table 6

Category	Definition
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- S1 A fund that exhibits low volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of short-duration government securities, typically maturing within one to three years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'S1'. Within this category, a fund may be designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates its extremely low volatility of monthly returns compared with a portfolio of short-duration government securities representing the highest-quality fixed-income instruments available in each country or currency zone with a maturity of 12 months or less. In the absence of short-duration government securities in a given country or currency zone, the volatility of one-year commercial bank deposit rates denominated in the base currency of the fund will be used as a benchmark proxy for an 'S1+' rated fund.
- S2 A fund that exhibits low to moderate volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of short- to medium-duration government securities, typically maturing within three to seven years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'S2'.
- S3 A fund that exhibits moderate volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of medium- to long-duration government securities, typically maturing within seven to 10 years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'S3'.
- S4 A fund that exhibits moderate to high volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of long-duration government securities, typically maturing beyond 10 years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'S4'.
- S5 A fund that exhibits high to very high volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of long-duration government securities, typically maturing beyond 10 years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'S5'. A fund rated 'S5' may be exposed to a variety of significant portfolio risks such as high concentration risks, high leverage, and investments in complex structured and/or illiquid securities.

## D. Insurer Financial Enhancement Ratings

21. An S&P Global Ratings insurer financial enhancement rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an insurer with respect to insurance policies or other financial obligations that are predominantly used as credit enhancement and/or financial guarantees. When assigning an insurer financial enhancement rating, S&P Global Ratings' analysis focuses on capital, liquidity, and company commitment necessary to support a credit enhancement or financial guaranty business.

22. Insurer financial enhancement ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P Global Ratings' analysis of the following considerations:

The likelihood of payment--capacity and willingness of the insurer to meet its financial commitments on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;  
 The nature and provisions of the financial obligation;  
 The protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

## Table 7

### Insurer Financial Enhancement Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAA	An insurer rated 'AAA' has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. 'AAA' is the highest insurer financial enhancement rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings.
AA	An insurer rated 'AA' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated insurers only to a small degree.
A	An insurer rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than insurers in higher-rated categories.
BBB	An insurer rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the insurer's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
BB, B, CCC, and CC	Insurers rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', and 'CC' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'CC' the highest. While such insurers will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
BB	An insurer rated 'BB' is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated insurers. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the insurer's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
B	An insurer rated 'B' is more vulnerable than the insurers rated 'BB', but the insurer currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the insurer's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.

- CCC** An insurer rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.
- CC** An insurer rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable.
- R** An insurer rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
- SD** An insurer rated 'SD' (selective default) has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations when it came due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations. An 'SD' includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer.
- \*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## E. Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

23. An S&P Global Ratings insurer financial strength rating is a forward-looking opinion about the financial security characteristics of an insurance organization with respect to its ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms. Insurer financial strength ratings are also assigned to health maintenance organizations and similar health plans with respect to their ability to pay under their policies and contracts in accordance with their terms.

24. This opinion is not specific to any particular policy or contract, nor does it address the suitability of a particular policy or contract for a specific purpose or purchaser. Furthermore, the opinion does not take into account deductibles, surrender or cancellation penalties, timeliness of payment, nor the likelihood of the use of a defense such as fraud to deny claims.

25. Insurer financial strength ratings do not refer to an organization's ability to meet nonpolicy (i.e., debt) obligations. Assignment of ratings to debt issued by insurers or to debt issues that are fully or partially supported by insurance policies, contracts, or guarantees is a separate process from the determination of insurer financial strength ratings, and it follows procedures consistent with those used to assign an issue credit rating. An insurer financial strength rating is not a recommendation to purchase or discontinue any policy or contract issued by an insurer.

## Table 8

### Insurer Financial Strength Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAA	An insurer rated 'AAA' has extremely strong financial security characteristics. 'AAA' is the highest insurer financial strength rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings.
AA	An insurer rated 'AA' has very strong financial security characteristics, differing only slightly from those rated higher.
A	An insurer rated 'A' has strong financial security characteristics but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are insurers with higher ratings.
BBB	An insurer rated 'BBB' has good financial security characteristics but is more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are higher-rated insurers.
BB, B, CCC, and CC	An insurer rated 'BB' or lower is regarded as having vulnerable characteristics that may outweigh its strengths. 'BB' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range and 'CC' the highest.
BB	An insurer rated 'BB' has marginal financial security characteristics. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business conditions could lead to insufficient ability to meet financial commitments.
B	An insurer rated 'B' has weak financial security characteristics. Adverse business conditions will likely impair its ability to meet financial commitments.
CCC	An insurer rated 'CCC' has very weak financial security characteristics and is dependent on favorable business conditions to meet financial commitments.
CC	An insurer rated 'CC' has extremely weak financial security characteristics and is likely not to meet some of its financial commitments.
R	An insurer rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others. The rating does not apply to insurers subject only to nonfinancial actions such as market conduct violations.

An insurer rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' is in default on one or more of its insurance policy obligations but is not under regulatory supervision that would involve a rating of 'R'.

The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on a policy obligation are at risk. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay substantially all of its obligations in full in

SD or D accordance with the policy terms.

An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the insurer has selectively defaulted on a specific class of policies but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other classes of obligations.

An 'SD' includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer. Claim denials due to lack of coverage or other legally permitted defenses are not considered defaults.

\*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## F. Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

26. An S&P Global Ratings U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings' opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings' analysis will review the following considerations:

Amortization schedule--the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

Source of payment--the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

### Table 9

#### Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

##### Category

##### Definition

SP-1	Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.
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- SP-2 Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
- SP-3 Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.
- D 'D' is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

## G. Principal Stability Fund Ratings

27. An S&P Global Ratings principal stability fund rating (PSFR), also known as a "money market fund rating," is a forward-looking opinion about a fixed-income fund's capacity to maintain stable principal (net asset value, or NAV) and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit risk. When assigning a PSFR to a fund, S&P Global Ratings' analysis focuses primarily on the creditworthiness of the fund's investments and counterparties, and also its investments' maturity structure and management's ability and policies to maintain the fund's stable net asset value.

28. We generally do not lower ratings to 'Dm' when a fund faces an unanticipated level of redemption requests during periods of high market stress and the fund manager exercises permission under the fund's prospectus to suspend redemptions for up to five business days or meets redemption requests with payments in-kind in lieu of cash.

29. PSFRs, or money market fund ratings, are identified by the 'm' suffix (e.g., 'AAAm') to distinguish a PSFR from an S&P Global Ratings traditional issue or issuer credit rating. PSFRs are neither commentaries on yield levels paid by the fund nor on loss of principal due to negative yields.

30. Market losses arising from negative yields as a consequence of investment in low credit risk, short-duration securities with a negative coupon would not solely result in lowering a PSFR when the fund operating documents permit loss of principal reflected in variable NAV or stable NAV funds with share class reductions or similar mechanisms. These strategies are consistent with the risk mitigants addressed in our analysis of and tolerance for credit and duration risk at each PSFR rating level.

## Table 10

### Principal Stability Fund Ratings\*

Category

Definition

AAAm	A fund rated 'AAAm' demonstrates extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit risk. 'AAAm' is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings.
AAM	A fund rated 'AAM' demonstrates very strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit risk. It differs from the highest-rated funds only to a small degree.
Am	A fund rated 'Am' demonstrates strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit risk, but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than funds in higher-rated categories.
BBBm	A fund rated 'BBBm' demonstrates adequate capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit risk. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a reduced capacity to maintain principal stability.
BBm	A fund rated 'BBm' demonstrates speculative characteristics and uncertain capacity to maintain principal stability. It is vulnerable to principal losses due to credit risk. While such funds will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
Dm	A fund rated 'Dm' has failed to maintain principal stability, resulting in a realized or unrealized loss of principal.

\*Ratings from 'AAAm' to 'BBm' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## H. Mid-Market Evaluation Ratings

31. A Mid-Market Evaluation rating (MME rating) is S&P Global Ratings' forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of a mid-market company relative to other mid-market companies. It assesses a mid-market company's relative capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due. We assign the MME rating at an obligor level but can assign it at a debt instrument level as well. In cases where we assign an MME rating to a particular debt instrument, we may modify the MME rating with the symbols '+' or '-' to indicate our opinion about recovery prospects in case of default (including our opinion of the collateral security and structural or contractual subordination).

32. MME ratings are derived from a specific MME methodology and use a specific credit rating scale ranging from 'MM1' (highest) to 'MM8' and 'MMD' (default). We apply the MME rating scale and definitions to assign an obligor-level MME rating with respect to a company's overall capacity to meet its financial commitments, or to assign an issue-level MME rating with respect to a company's capacity to meet its financial commitments on a debt instrument (see table 11). Use of the MME rating scale on the issue level is only for long-term debt instruments. The symbols '+' and '-' apply only to debt instruments. For instance, a debt instrument could receive an evaluation of 'MM1+' or 'MM1-' according to our expectations of particularly high or low recovery.

## Table 11

### Mid-Market Evaluation Rating

Category	Definition
MM1	The company has a very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other mid-market companies. Companies rated at this level are less susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than other mid-market companies.
MM2	The company has a strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other mid-market companies. However, the company is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than other mid-market companies in the higher category.
MM3	The company has a good capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other mid-market companies. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the company's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
MM4	The company has an adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other mid-market companies. However, it is more exposed to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances than other mid-market companies with a higher MME rating.
MM5	The company has reasonably adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other mid-market companies. It faces ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could result in an inadequate capacity on the part of the company to meet its financial commitments.
MM6	The company has a weak capacity to meet financial commitments, although it is less vulnerable relative to other mid-market companies with a lower MME rating. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions are likely to impair the company's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.

- MM7 The company is currently vulnerable to defaulting and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions to meet financial commitments. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the company is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- MM8 The company is currently highly vulnerable to defaulting and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions to meet its financial commitments. We expect default to be a virtual certainty, either through a missed payment, a distressed exchange, or similar debt restructuring, or a bankruptcy filing.
- MMD The company has either failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations when due, or it has been placed into bankruptcy, or it has completed a distressed exchange or similar debt restructuring.

## I. Recovery Ratings

33. Recovery ratings focus solely on expected recovery in the event of a payment default of a specific issue, and they utilize a numerical scale that runs from 1+ to 6. The recovery rating is not linked to, or limited by, the issuer credit rating or any other rating, and provides a specific opinion about the expected recovery.

### Table 12

Category	Recovery Ratings Definition
1+	A recovery rating of '1+' denotes the highest expectation of full recovery in the event of default.
1	A recovery rating of '1' denotes an expectation of very high (i.e., 90%-100%) recovery in the event of default.
2	A recovery rating of '2' denotes an expectation of substantial (i.e., 70%-90%) recovery in the event of default.
3	A recovery rating of '3' denotes an expectation of meaningful (i.e., 50%-70%) recovery in the event of default.
4	A recovery rating of '4' denotes an expectation of average (i.e., 30%-50%) recovery in the event of default.
5	A recovery rating of '5' denotes an expectation of modest (i.e., 10%-30%) recovery in the event of default.
6	A recovery rating of '6' denotes an expectation of negligible (i.e., 0-10%) recovery in the event of default.

## J. SPUR (S&P Underlying Rating)

34. A SPUR is an opinion about the stand-alone capacity of an obligor to pay debt service on a credit-enhanced debt issue, without giving effect to the enhancement that applies to it. These ratings are published only at the request of the debt issuer or obligor with the designation SPUR to distinguish them from the credit-enhanced rating that applies to the debt issue. S&P Global Ratings maintains surveillance of an issue with a published SPUR.

## K. Swap Risk Ratings

35. An S&P Global Ratings swap risk rating is a forward-looking opinion about the likelihood of loss associated with a specific swap transaction (the "swap transaction") entered into by two counterparties.

36. A swap risk rating takes into consideration S&P Global Ratings' view on the terms of the swap transaction including, without limitation, the creditworthiness of one or more reference or underlying obligations or obligors (the "portfolio") above a certain specified threshold percentage or amount, termination events, and potential recovery percentage or amount on the portfolio. All swap risk ratings take into consideration the creditworthiness of the portfolio.

37. A swap risk rating may be modified by the designation "portfolio," "single counterparty--protection buyer" and "single counterparty--protection seller." A swap risk rating (portfolio) takes into consideration only S&P Global Ratings' view on the creditworthiness of the credit default swap portfolio. A swap risk rating (single counterparty--protection buyer) takes into consideration S&P Global Ratings' view on the creditworthiness of the portfolio and the buyer of protection under the swap transaction. A swap risk rating (single counterparty--protection seller) takes into consideration S&P Global Ratings' view on the creditworthiness of the portfolio and the seller of protection under the swap transaction. Because the terms of each swap transaction are highly customized, a swap risk rating may address different risks; therefore, the swap risk ratings should not be viewed as benchmarks related to swap risk across different swap transactions.

38. Swap risk ratings will be modified by a suffix that identifies the type of swap risk rating assigned. The letter ratings will be followed by the designations 'srp,' 'srb,' and 'srs' to correspond with related designations:

Portfolio ('srp') ratings only take into consideration the creditworthiness of the reference portfolio of the credit default swap;

Single counterparty--protection buyer ('srb') ratings take into consideration the creditworthiness of the reference portfolio and the buyer of protection under the swap transaction; and

Single counterparty--protection seller ('srs') ratings take into consideration the creditworthiness of the reference portfolio and the seller of protection under the swap transaction.

39. A swap risk rating (portfolio) does not address either counterparty risk (including risk of periodic payments). Each of swap risk ratings (single counterparty--protection buyer) or (single counterparty--protection seller) addresses the counterparty risk of one of the counterparties to the swap transaction, respectively. None of the swap risk ratings

address the specific amount of termination payments that would be payable under the swap transaction. The specific risks addressed by each swap risk rating are stated in the rating letter and the terms and conditions issued for each rated swap transaction.

## Table 13

### Swap Risk Ratings\* (see paragraph 38 for suffix)

Category	Definition
AAA	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The likelihood of loss under the swap transaction is extremely low.
AA	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'AA' differs from the highest-rated swap transaction only to a small degree. The likelihood of loss under the swap transaction is very low.
A	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than swap transactions in higher-rated categories. However, the likelihood of loss under the swap transaction is still low.
BBB	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to an increased likelihood of loss under the swap transaction.
BB, B, CCC, and CC	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', and 'CC' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics.
BB	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'BB' indicates less vulnerability to a risk of loss than other speculative issues. However, major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions could lead to a substantial increase in the likelihood of loss under the swap transaction.
B	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'B' is more vulnerable to a risk of loss than a swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'BB'. However, major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely lead to a substantial increase in the likelihood of loss under the swap transaction.
CCC	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to a risk of loss. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the swap transaction is likely to incur loss.
CC	A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to loss.

**D** A swap transaction with a swap risk rating of 'D' has incurred or experienced loss.

\*Swap risk ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the swap risk rating categories.

## L. Counterparty Instrument Ratings

40. An S&P Global Ratings counterparty instrument rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an issuer in a securitization structure with respect to a specific financial obligation to a counterparty (including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and liquidity facilities) on an ultimate payment basis. It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the financial obligation to a counterparty and takes into account the currency in which the financial obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the issuer's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as funds become available, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of a default.

41. This opinion does not take into account timeliness of payment. As such, counterparty instrument ratings are long-term ratings only.

42. Counterparty instrument ratings are identified by the 'cir' suffix to distinguish the counterparty instrument rating from S&P Global Ratings' issue or issuer credit ratings.

43. Counterparty instrument ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P Global Ratings' analysis of the following considerations:

The likelihood of ultimate payment--capacity and willingness of the issuer to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty on an ultimate payment basis, without regard to a specific repayment date that may be stated in the terms of the contract, as funds become available;

The nature and provisions of the financial obligation, not including timeliness of payment;

The protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

44. Counterparty instrument ratings are an assessment of default risk, as well as an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of a default.

## Table 14

### Counterparty Instrument Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAAcir	A counterparty instrument rated 'AAAcir' has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The issuer's capacity to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty is extremely strong.
AAcir	A counterparty instrument rated 'AAcir' differs from the highest-rated financial obligations only to a small degree. The issuer's capacity to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty is very strong.
Acir	A counterparty instrument rated 'Acir' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than financial obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the issuer's capacity to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty is still strong.
BBBcir	A counterparty instrument rated 'BBBcir' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the issuer's capacity to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty.
BBcir, Bcir, CCAcir, and CCcir	Counterparty instruments rated 'BBcir', 'Bcir', 'CCAcir', and 'CCcir' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BBcir' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'CCcir' the highest. While such financial obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
BBcir	A counterparty instrument rated 'BBcir' is less vulnerable to nonpayment on an ultimate payment basis than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the issuer's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty.
Bcir	A counterparty instrument rated 'Bcir' is more vulnerable to nonpayment on an ultimate payment basis than a counterparty instrument rated 'BBcir', but the issuer currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the issuer's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation to a counterparty.

CCCcir A counterparty instrument rated 'CCCcir' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment on an ultimate payment basis and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the issuer to meet its financial commitments on an obligation to a counterparty. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the issuer is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation to a counterparty.

CCcir A counterparty instrument rated 'CCcir' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment on an ultimate payment basis. The 'CCcir' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

Dcir The 'Dcir' rating category is used when payments on a counterparty instrument are not made in full once funds become available, either due to insufficient funds or failure to pay. The 'Dcir' rating is also used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if we anticipate that the bankruptcy filing is likely to mean that financial obligations to a counterparty will not be paid in full when funds become available.

\*Ratings from 'AAcir' to 'CCCcir' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## M. Financial Institution Resolution Counterparty Ratings

45. An S&P Global Ratings financial institution resolution counterparty rating (RCR) is a forward-looking opinion about an entity's creditworthiness in reference to the timely fulfillment of the terms of certain financial obligations that may be protected from default within an applicable bail-in resolution process (RCR liabilities). This rating type only applies to financial institutions subject to effective bail-in resolution regimes. An RCR is either aligned with the issuer credit rating on a financial institution or raised incrementally higher if we believe certain categories of designated liabilities have lower default risk than liabilities rated in line with the issuer credit rating. RCR liability categories are identified for each jurisdiction with entities to which we have assigned RCRs. We collectively designate liabilities whose default risk is addressed by RCRs as RCR liabilities. RCRs do not provide opinions on post-insolvency recovery prospects for RCR liabilities.

46. RCRs are not assigned rating outlooks. Potential for changes to RCRs would be noted as part of our general issuer credit rating outlook statements for entities, particularly in cases where the RCR may move by a different magnitude than or in a different direction to the issuer credit rating. In some cases, specific issue ratings may be assigned to RCR

liabilities, typically in line with the RCR except when the RCR is 'D' or 'SD', in which case RCR liabilities are rated in line with their specific default risk. RCRs may be placed on CreditWatch where appropriate, using the same approach we use to place issuer credit ratings or debt issue ratings on CreditWatch.

## Table 15

### Long-Term Financial Institution Resolution Counterparty Ratings\*

Category	Definition
AAA	A resolution counterparty rating of 'AAA' indicates extremely strong creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities. 'AAA' is the highest resolution counterparty rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings.
AA	A resolution counterparty rating of 'AA' indicates very strong creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities, differing only slightly from higher resolution counterparty ratings.
A	A resolution counterparty rating of 'A' indicates strong creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities, but the obligor is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business or operating conditions than are obligors with higher resolution counterparty ratings.
BBB	A resolution counterparty rating of 'BBB' indicates good creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities, but the obligor is more likely to be affected by adverse business or operating conditions than are obligors with higher resolution counterparty ratings.
BB, B, CCC, and CC	A resolution counterparty rating of 'BB' or lower indicates that the obligor's creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities is regarded as having vulnerable characteristics that may outweigh its strengths. 'BB' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range and 'CC' the highest.
BB	A resolution counterparty rating of 'BB' indicates marginal creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business or operating conditions could lead to insufficient ability to fulfill the terms of RCR liabilities.
B	A resolution counterparty rating of 'B' indicates weak creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities. Adverse business or operating conditions will likely impair the obligor's ability to fulfill the terms of RCR liabilities.
CCC	A resolution counterparty rating of 'CCC' indicates very weak creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities and that the obligor is dependent on favorable business and operating conditions to fulfill the terms of RCR liabilities.
CC	A resolution counterparty rating of 'CC' indicates extremely weak creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities and that the obligor is likely not to fulfill the terms of some RCR liabilities.

A resolution counterparty rating of 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' indicates that the obligor is in default on one or more of its RCR liabilities (whether rated or unrated), including when this default occurs as part of a resolution process. If a temporary payment moratorium tool is included in a resolution framework and is subsequently declared as part of a resolution, we assign a 'D' rating if we expect that fulfillment of the terms of RCR liabilities will not take place within applicable standards regarding grace periods as per our criteria. In situations other than a resolution process, the 'D' resolution counterparty rating will be used upon the filing SD and D of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if fulfillment of the terms of RCR liabilities is at risk. A 'D' resolution counterparty rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to fulfill the terms of substantially all of its RCR liabilities in full. An 'SD' resolution counterparty rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on certain RCR liabilities but it will continue to fulfill the terms of its other RCR liabilities. A resolution counterparty rating is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if the obligor is conducting a distressed exchange offer of RCR liabilities.

\*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## Table 16

### Short-Term Financial Institution Resolution Counterparty Ratings

Category	Definition
A-1	A short-term resolution counterparty rating of 'A-1' indicates strong creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities. This is the highest short-term resolution counterparty rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities is extremely strong.
A-2	A short-term resolution counterparty rating of 'A-2' indicates satisfactory creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities. However, the obligor is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors with higher short-term resolution counterparty ratings.
A-3	A short-term resolution counterparty rating of 'A-3' indicates adequate creditworthiness in reference to RCR liabilities. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to fulfill the terms of its RCR liabilities.

- B** A short-term resolution counterparty rating of 'B' indicates the obligor is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics in reference to its RCR liabilities. The obligor currently has the capacity to fulfill the terms of its RCR liabilities; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to fulfill the terms of its RCR liabilities.
- C** A short-term resolution counterparty rating of 'C' indicates the obligor is currently vulnerable to defaulting and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, operating, and economic conditions to fulfill the terms of its RCR liabilities.
- SD and D** A short-term resolution counterparty rating of 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' indicates that the obligor is in default on one or more of its RCR liabilities (whether rated or unrated). If a temporary payment moratorium tool is included in a resolution framework and is subsequently declared as part of a resolution, we assign a 'D' rating if we expect that fulfillment of the terms of RCR liabilities will not take place within five business days of the due date. In situations other than a resolution process, the 'D' rating will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if fulfillment of the terms of RCR liabilities is at risk. A 'D' resolution counterparty rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay substantially all of its RCR liabilities in full in accordance with their terms. An 'SD' short-term resolution counterparty rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on certain RCR liabilities but it will continue to fulfill the terms of its other RCR liabilities. A short-term resolution counterparty rating is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if the obligor is conducting a distressed exchange offer of RCR liabilities.

## IV. QUALIFIERS

47. S&P Global Ratings assigns qualifiers to ratings when appropriate. This section details active and inactive qualifiers.

### A. Active Qualifiers

48. S&P Global Ratings uses the following qualifiers that limit the scope of a rating. The structure of the transaction can require the use of a qualifier such as a 'p' qualifier, which indicates the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. A qualifier appears as a suffix and is part of the rating.

#### **Federal deposit insurance limit: 'L' qualifier**

49. Ratings qualified with 'L' apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

## Principal: 'p' qualifier

50. This suffix is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms, or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' suffix indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only and that the interest is not rated.

## Preliminary ratings: 'prelim' qualifier

51. Preliminary ratings, with the 'prelim' suffix, may be assigned to obligors or obligations, including financial programs, in the circumstances described below. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt by S&P Global Ratings of appropriate documentation. S&P Global Ratings reserves the right not to issue a final rating. Moreover, if a final rating is issued, it may differ from the preliminary rating.

Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions.

Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations that will likely be issued upon the obligor's emergence from bankruptcy or similar reorganization, based on late-stage reorganization plans, documentation, and discussions with the obligor. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligors. These ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the reorganized or post-bankruptcy issuer as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s).

Preliminary ratings may be assigned to entities that are being formed or that are in the process of being independently established when, in S&P Global Ratings' opinion, documentation is close to final. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligations of these entities.

Preliminary ratings may be assigned when a previously unrated entity is undergoing a well-formulated restructuring, recapitalization, significant financing, or other transformative event, generally at the point that investor or lender commitments are invited. The preliminary rating may be assigned to the entity and to its proposed obligation(s). These preliminary ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the obligor, as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s), assuming successful completion of the transformative event. Should the transformative event not occur, S&P Global Ratings would likely withdraw these preliminary ratings.

A preliminary recovery rating may be assigned to an obligation that has a preliminary issue credit rating.

## Termination structures: 't' qualifier

52. This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

### **Counterparty instrument rating: 'cir' qualifier**

53. This symbol indicates a counterparty instrument rating (CIR), which is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an issuer in a securitization structure with respect to a specific financial obligation to a counterparty (including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and liquidity facilities). The CIR is determined on an ultimate payment basis; these opinions do not take into account timeliness of payment.

## **B. Inactive Qualifiers**

54. Inactive qualifiers are no longer applied or outstanding.

### **Contingent upon final documentation: '\*' inactive qualifier**

55. This symbol indicated that the rating was contingent upon S&P Global Ratings' receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

### **Termination of obligation to tender: 'c' inactive qualifier**

56. This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer was lowered to below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds were deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

### **U.S. direct government securities: 'G' inactive qualifier**

57. The letter 'G' followed the rating symbol when a fund's portfolio consisted primarily of direct U.S. government securities.

### **Public information ratings: 'pi' qualifier**

58. This qualifier was used to indicate ratings that were based on an analysis of an issuer's published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. Such ratings did not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer's management and therefore could have been based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a 'pi' suffix. Discontinued use as of December 2014 and as of August 2015 for Lloyd's Syndicate Assessments.

### **Provisional ratings: 'pr' inactive qualifier**

59. The letters 'pr' indicate that the rating was provisional. A provisional rating assumed the successful completion of a project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements was largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, made no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion.

### **Quantitative analysis of public information: 'q' inactive qualifier**

60. A 'q' subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

### **Extraordinary risks: 'r' inactive qualifier**

61. The 'r' modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an 'r' modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation would not exhibit extraordinary noncredit-related risks. S&P Global Ratings discontinued the use of the 'r' modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

## **V. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SCALE RATINGS**

62. National and regional scale ratings are special-purpose ratings that only apply to issues/issuers in a specific country or region.

### **A. National And Regional Scale Ratings**

63. An S&P Global Ratings national scale credit rating is an opinion of an obligor's overall creditworthiness (issuer or corporate credit rating) or capacity to meet specific financial obligations (issue credit rating), relative to that of other issuers and issues in a given country or region. National scale credit ratings provide a rank ordering of credit risk within the country. Given the focus on credit quality within a single country, national scale credit ratings are not comparable between countries. S&P Global Ratings also assigns regional scale credit ratings for certain groups of countries. Regional scale credit ratings have the same attributes as national scale credit ratings in that they are not comparable with other national or regional scales and are a relative rank order within the region. The national and regional scale credit ratings use S&P Global Ratings symbols with the addition of a two-letter prefix to denote the country or region. The following table notes two countries where prefixes are not used. The regional scale rating definitions are the same as the national scale rating definitions but with the word "national" replaced with the word "regional."

64. The following table lists the national or regional scales, the country or regional prefixes, and the associated countries or regions.

## Table 17

Scale Name	National/Regional Scale Credit Rating Prefix	
	Prefix	Countries
Argentina national scale	ra	Argentina
Brazil national scale	br	Brazil
Canada national scale	no prefix	Canada
CaVal (Mexico) national scale	mx	Mexico
Chile national scale	cl	Chile
Gulf Cooperation Council regional scale	gc	Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates
Kazakhstan national scale	kz	Kazakhstan
Maalot (Israel) national scale	il	Israel
Nigeria national scale	ng	Nigeria
Nordic regional scale	no prefix	Denmark, Finland, Sweden
Russia national scale	ru	Russia
South Africa national scale	za	South Africa
Taiwan Ratings national scale	tw	Taiwan

Turkey national scale	tr	Turkey
Ukraine national scale	ua	Ukraine
Uruguay national scale	uy	Uruguay

65. Twelve national and regional scales use an identical set of rating definitions. Tables 18-21 detail the set of definitions applied to the 12 national or regional scales. Canada and Israel use different national scales. The Nordic regional short-term scale is also a different scale. In addition, the Taiwan Ratings national scale ratings definitions outlined in tables 36-41 are the same as those in tables 18-23 except Taiwan Ratings Corp., rather than S&P Global Ratings, assigns Taiwan Ratings national scale ratings. These four unique scales appear after the general national scale ratings.

66. The national scale credit rating definitions include a country prefix denoted as 'xx'. See table 17 for a list of country prefixes, the scale name, and the associated countries. For example, 'brBBB' is a Brazil national scale 'BBB' rating for entities and obligations in Brazil.

## B. General National And Regional Scale Ratings

### 1. National Scale Issue Credit Ratings

67. An S&P Global Ratings national scale issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt, bond, lease, commercial paper program, certificate of deposit, or other financial instrument ("obligation") relative to the creditworthiness of other national obligors with respect to their own financial obligations. National obligors include all active borrowers, guarantors, insurers, and other providers of credit enhancement residing in the country, as well as any foreign obligor active in country's financial markets.

68. S&P Global Ratings' national scale issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on analysis of the following considerations:

- The relative likelihood of payment--the rating assesses the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments in accordance with the terms of an obligation, compared with that of other national obligors;
- The nature and provisions of the financial obligation; and
- The protection afforded by, and the relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

## 2. National Scale Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

### Table 18

#### National Scale Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
xxAAA	An obligation rated 'xxAAA' has the highest credit rating assigned on S&P Global Ratings' national scale. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other national obligors is extremely strong.
xxAA	An obligation rated 'xxAA' differs from the highest-rated debt only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other national obligors is very strong.
xxA	An obligation rated 'xxA' is somewhat more susceptible to adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than higher-rated debt. Still, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other national obligors is strong.
xxBBB	An obligation rated 'xxBBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters relative to other national obligations. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
xxBB, xxB, xxCCC, xxCC, and xxC	Obligations rated 'xxBB', 'xxB', 'xxCCC', 'xxCC', and 'xxC' on the S&P Global Ratings national credit rating scale are regarded as having high risk relative to other national obligations. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions relative to other national obligations.
xxBB	An obligation rated 'xxBB' denotes somewhat weak protection parameters relative to other national obligations. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is somewhat weak because of major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
xxB	An obligation rated 'xxB' is more vulnerable than obligations rated 'xxBB' relative to other national obligations. The obligor currently has a weak capacity to meet its financial obligations. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, however, would likely impair capacity or willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

xxCCC	An obligation rated 'xxCCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment relative to other national obligations and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
xxCC	An obligation rated 'xxCC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment relative to other national obligations. The 'xxCC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
xxC	An obligation rated 'xxC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher. (For the national scale in Argentina, where regulation requires ratings be assigned to all classes of a securitization capital structure, we may also use 'raC' to rate residual classes of securitizations. If a more senior class of the securitization is lowered to 'D', the residual class would also be lowered to 'D'. We would withdraw the rating on the residual class upon dissolution of the trust.)
D	An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

\*Ratings from 'xxAA' to 'xxCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

### 3. National Scale Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

## Table 19

#### National Scale Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings\*

#### Category

#### Definition

- A short-term obligation rated 'xxA-1' is rated in the highest category on S&P Global Ratings' national scale. The obligor's capacity to meet its commitments on the obligation relative to other national obligors is strong.
- xxA-1 Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations relative to other national obligors is extremely strong.
- xxA-2 A short-term obligation rated 'xxA-2' is slightly more susceptible to adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations rated 'xxA-1'. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other national obligors is satisfactory.
- xxA-3 A short-term obligation rated 'xxA-3' denotes adequate protection parameters relative to other short-term national obligations. It is, however, more vulnerable to adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.
- xxB A short-term obligation rated 'xxB' denotes weak protection parameters relative to other short-term national obligations. It is vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
- xxC A short-term obligation rated 'xxC' denotes doubtful capacity for payment.
- D A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.
- \*Apply to obligations with an original maturity of less than one year.

#### 4. National Scale Issuer Credit Ratings

69. An S&P Global Ratings national scale issuer credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the overall creditworthiness of a debt issuer, guarantor, insurer, or other provider of credit enhancement ("obligor") to meet its financial obligations as they come due, relative to other national obligors. Such national obligors include all active borrowers, guarantors, insurers, and other providers of credit enhancement residing in the country, as well as foreign obligors active in national financial markets.

70. Issuer credit ratings do not apply to specific obligations, as they do not take into account the nature and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation. In addition, they do not take into account the creditworthiness of the guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation.

## 5. National Scale Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 20

#### National Scale Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
xxAAA	An obligor rated 'xxAAA' has an extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors. 'xxAAA' is the highest issuer credit rating assigned according to the S&P Global Ratings national scale.
xxAA	An obligor rated 'xxAA' differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree and has a very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors.
xxA	An obligor rated 'xxA' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than higher-rated obligors. Still, the obligor has a strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors.
xxBBB	An obligor rated 'xxBBB' has an adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
xxBB, xxB, xxCCC, and xxCC	Obligors rated 'xxBB', 'xxB', 'xxCCC', and 'xxCC' on the S&P Global Ratings national credit rating scale are regarded as having high risk relative to other national obligors. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions relative to other national obligors.
xxBB	An obligor rated 'xxBB' denotes somewhat weak capacity to meet its financial commitments, although it is less vulnerable than other lower-rated national obligors. However, it faces ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could result in an inadequate capacity on the part of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

xxB	An obligor rated 'xxB' is more vulnerable than obligors rated 'xxBB'. The obligor currently has a weak capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other national obligors. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions would likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
xxCCC	An obligor rated 'xxCCC' is currently vulnerable relative to other national obligors and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions to meet its financial commitments.
xxCC	An obligor rated 'xxCC' is currently highly vulnerable to defaulting on its financial commitments relative to other national obligors. The 'xxCC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
R	An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
SD and D	An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated financial obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.
	*Ratings from 'xxAA' to 'xxCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## 6. National Scale Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 21

#### National Scale Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings\*

#### Category

#### Definition

xxA-1	An obligor with a 'xxA-1' short-term credit rating has a strong capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations relative to that of other obligors in the national market is extremely strong.
xxA-2	An obligor with a 'xxA-2' short-term credit rating has a satisfactory capacity to meet financial obligations relative to that of other national obligors.
xxA-3	An obligor with a 'xxA-3' short-term credit rating has an adequate capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors. However, the obligor is more vulnerable to adverse changes in business circumstances or economic conditions than higher-rated obligors.
xxB	An obligor with a 'xxB' short-term credit rating has a weak capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other national obligors and is vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
xxC	An obligor with a 'xxC' short-term credit rating has a doubtful capacity to meet financial commitments.
R	An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
SD and D	An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations, but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

\*Apply to an obligor's capacity to meet financial commitments over a time horizon of less than one year.

## C. National Scale Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

71. A national scale insurer financial strength rating is a forward-looking opinion about the financial security characteristics of an insurance organization with respect to its ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms, relative to other insurers in the national market.

72. This opinion is not specific to any particular policy or contract, nor does it address the suitability of a particular policy or contract for a specific purpose or purchaser. Furthermore, the opinion does not take into account deductibles, surrender or cancellation penalties, timeliness of payment, nor the likelihood of the use of a defense such as fraud to deny claims.

73. Insurer financial strength ratings do not refer to an organization's ability to meet nonpolicy (i.e., debt) obligations. Assignment of ratings to debt issued by insurers or to debt issues that are fully or partially supported by insurance policies, contracts, or guarantees is a separate process from the determination of insurer financial strength ratings, and it follows procedures consistent with those used to assign an issue credit rating.

## Table 22

### National Scale Insurer Financial Strength Ratings\*

Category	Definition
nsAAA	An insurer rated 'nsAAA' has extremely strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market. 'nsAAA' is the highest insurer financial strength rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings on the national scale.
nsAA	An insurer rated 'nsAA' has very strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market, differing only slightly from those rated higher.
nsA	An insurer rated 'nsA' has strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are insurers with higher ratings.
nsBBB	An insurer rated 'nsBBB' has good financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market but is more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are higher-rated insurers.
nsBB, nsB, nsCCC, and nsCC	An insurer rated 'nsBB' or lower is regarded as having vulnerable financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market, and these vulnerabilities may outweigh its strengths. 'nsBB' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range and 'nsCC' the highest.
nsBB	An insurer rated 'nsBB' has marginal financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business conditions could lead to insufficient ability to meet financial commitments.

nsB	An insurer rated 'nsB' has weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market. Adverse business conditions will likely impair its ability to meet financial commitments.
nsCCC	An insurer rated 'nsCCC' has very weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market and is dependent on favorable business conditions to meet financial commitments.
nsCC	An insurer rated 'nsCC' has extremely weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the national market and is likely not to meet some of its financial commitments.
R	An insurer rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others. The rating does not apply to insurers subject only to nonfinancial actions such as market conduct violations.
SD and D	An insurer rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' is in default on one or more of its insurance policy obligations but is not under regulatory supervision that would involve a rating of 'R'. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on a policy obligation are at risk. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay substantially all of its obligations in full in accordance with the policy terms.  An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the insurer has selectively defaulted on a specific class of policies but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other classes of obligations. An 'SD' includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer. Claim denials due to lack of coverage or other legally permitted defenses are not considered defaults.

\*Ratings from 'nsAA' to 'nsCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## D. National Scale Fund Credit Quality Ratings

74. A national scale fund credit quality rating is a forward-looking opinion about the overall credit quality of a fixed-income investment fund relative to that of other fixed income investment funds in the national market. National scale fund credit quality ratings, identified by the 'f' suffix (as are the global scale fund credit quality ratings), are assigned to fixed-income funds, actively or passively managed, typically exhibiting variable net asset values, and also include a country prefix denoted as 'xx'. National scale fund credit quality ratings reflect the credit risks of the fund's portfolio

investments, the level of the fund's counterparty risk, and the risk of the fund's management ability and willingness to maintain current fund credit quality. Unlike traditional credit ratings (e.g., issuer credit ratings), a national scale fund credit quality rating does not address a fund's ability to meet payment obligations and is not a commentary on yield levels. National scale fund credit quality ratings are accompanied by national scale fund volatility ratings (i.e., 'xxAf/xxS3')--when national scale fund volatility ratings can be assigned--to communicate our opinion about certain risks not addressed by a fund credit quality rating.

## Table 23

### National Scale Fund Credit Quality Ratings\*

Category	Definition
xxAAAf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is extremely strong relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxAAf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is very strong relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxAf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is strong relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxBBBf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is adequate relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxBBf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is weak relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxBf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is very weak relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxCCCF	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is extremely weak relative to that of funds in the national market.
xxCCf	The fund's portfolio has significant exposure to defaulted or near defaulted assets and/or counterparties.
Df	The fund's portfolio is predominantly exposed to defaulted assets and/or counterparties.

\*Ratings from 'xxAAf' to 'xxCCCF' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## E. National Scale Fund Volatility Ratings

75. A national scale fund volatility rating is a forward-looking opinion about a fixed-income investment fund's volatility of returns relative to that of a "reference index" denominated in the base currency of the fund. A reference index is composed of government securities associated with the fund's base currency. National scale fund volatility ratings are not globally comparable. National scale fund volatility ratings reflect our expectation of the fund's future volatility of

returns to remain consistent with its historical volatility of returns. National scale fund volatility ratings reflect S&P Global Ratings' view of the fund's sensitivity to interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, as well as other factors that may affect returns such as use of derivatives, use of leverage, exposure to foreign currency risk, and investment concentration, and fund management. Different symbology is used to distinguish fund volatility ratings from S&P Global Ratings' traditional issue or issuer credit ratings. We do so because fund volatility ratings do not reflect creditworthiness but rather our view of a fund's volatility of returns. We also use a country prefix denoted as 'xx'.

## Table 24

### National Scale Fund Volatility Ratings

Category	Definition
xxS1	A fund that exhibits low volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of short-duration government securities, typically maturing within one to three years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'xxS1'. Within this category, a fund may be designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates its extremely low volatility of monthly returns compared with a portfolio of short-duration government securities representing the highest-quality fixed-income instruments available in each country or currency zone with a maturity of 12 months or less. In the absence of short-duration government securities in a given country or currency zone, the volatility of one-year commercial bank deposit rates denominated in the base currency of the fund will be used as a benchmark proxy for an 'xxS1+' rated fund.
xxS2	A fund that exhibits low to moderate volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of short- to medium-duration government securities, typically maturing within three to seven years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'xxS2'.
xxS3	A fund that exhibits moderate volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of medium- to long-duration government securities, typically maturing within seven to 10 years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'xxS3'.
xxS4	A fund that exhibits moderate to high volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of long-duration government securities, typically maturing beyond 10 years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'xxS4'.

xxS5 A fund that exhibits high to very high volatility of returns comparable to a portfolio of long-duration government securities, typically maturing beyond 10 years and denominated in the base currency of the fund, is rated 'xxS5'. A fund rated 'xxS5' may be exposed to a variety of significant portfolio risks such as high concentration risks, high leverage, and investments in complex structured and/or illiquid securities.

## F. Canada National Scale Ratings

76. Canada national scale ratings use a unique set of rating definitions detailed in paragraphs and tables in this section.

### 1. Canadian Commercial Paper Ratings

77. A Canadian commercial paper rating is a forward-looking opinion about the capacity of an obligor to meet financial commitments associated with a specific commercial paper program or other short-term financial instrument ("obligation") relative to the debt servicing and repayment capacity of other obligors active in the Canadian domestic financial markets ("obligors") with respect to their own financial obligations.

## Table 25

### Canada National Scale Commercial Paper Ratings

Category	Definition
A-1(High)	A short-term obligation rated 'A-1(High)' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'A-1(High)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'A-1+' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale.
A-1(Mid)	Short-term obligations rated 'A-1(Mid)' reflect a strong capacity for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'A-1(Mid)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'A-1' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale.

- A-1(Low)** A short-term obligation rated 'A-1(Low)' is slightly more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'A-1(Low)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'A-2' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale and for a long-term issuer credit rating of 'A-' or 'BBB+' on S&P Global Ratings' global long-term rating scale.
- A-2(Cdn)** Obligations rated 'A-2(Cdn)' reflect a satisfactory capacity of the obligor to fulfill its financial commitments on the obligation, while exhibiting higher susceptibility to changing circumstances or economic conditions than obligations rated 'A-1(Low)'. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'A-2(Cdn)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'A-2' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale and for a long-term issuer credit rating of 'BBB' on S&P Global Ratings' global long-term rating scale.
- A-3(Cdn)** A short-term obligation rated 'A-3(Cdn)' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'A-3(Cdn)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'A-3' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale.
- B(Cdn)** A short-term obligation rated 'B(Cdn)' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'B(Cdn)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'B' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale.
- C(Cdn)** A short-term obligation rated 'C(Cdn)' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Obligations would qualify for a rating of 'C(Cdn)' on the Canadian commercial paper rating scale where the issuer qualifies for a rating of 'C' on S&P Global Ratings' global short-term rating scale.

A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period.

D However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

## 2. Canadian Preferred Share Scale Ratings

78. The S&P Global Ratings Canadian preferred share rating scale serves issuers, investors, and intermediaries in the Canadian financial markets by expressing preferred share ratings (determined in accordance with global rating criteria) in terms of rating symbols that have been actively used in the Canadian market over a number of years. An S&P Global Ratings preferred share rating on the Canadian scale is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific preferred share obligation issued in the Canadian market relative to preferred shares issued by other issuers in the Canadian market. There is a direct correspondence between the specific ratings assigned on the Canadian preferred share scale and the various rating levels on the global debt rating scale of S&P Global Ratings. The Canadian scale rating is fully determined by the applicable global scale rating, and there are no additional analytical criteria associated with the determination of ratings on the Canadian scale. S&P Global Ratings' practice is to present ratings on an issuer's preferred shares on both the global rating scale and on the Canadian national scale when listing the ratings for a particular issuer. The following table shows the national scale preferred share ratings and the corresponding global scale preferred share ratings:

### Table 26

#### Canada National Scale Preferred Share Scale Ratings

National scale preferred share rating	Global scale preferred share rating
P-1(High)	AA
P-1	AA-
P-1	A+
P-1(Low)	A
P-1(Low)	A-

P-2(High)	BBB+
P-2	BBB
P-2(Low)	BBB-
P-3(High)	BB+
P-3	BB
P-3(Low)	BB-
P-4(High)	B+
P-4	B
P-4(Low)	B-
P-5(High)	CCC+
P-5	CCC
P-5(Low)	CCC-
CC	CC
C	C
D	D

### 3. Canadian Preferred Share Fund Credit Quality Ratings

79. A Canadian preferred share fund credit quality rating is a forward-looking opinion about the overall credit quality of a Canadian fund that invests predominantly in preferred securities relative to similar funds in Canada. It is assigned to fixed-income funds, actively or passively managed, typically exhibiting variable net asset values, and it is identified by the 'f' suffix (as are the global scale fund credit quality ratings). A Canadian preferred share fund credit quality rating reflects the credit risks of the fund's portfolio investments, the level of the fund's counterparty risk, and the risk of the fund's management ability and willingness to maintain current fund credit quality. Unlike traditional credit ratings (e.g., issuer credit ratings), a Canadian preferred share fund credit quality rating does not address a fund's ability to meet payment obligations and is not a commentary on yield levels. The following table shows the Canadian preferred share fund credit quality ratings and the corresponding global scale fund credit quality ratings:

## Table 27

### Canadian Preferred Share Fund Credit Quality Ratings

Canadian preferred share fund credit quality rating	Global scale fund credit quality rating
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P-1(High)f	AAf
P-1f	AA-f
P-1f	A+f
P-1(Low)f	Af
P-1(Low)f	A-f
P-2(High)f	BBB+f
P-2f	BBBf
P-2(Low)f	BBB-f
P-3(High)f	BB+f
P-3f	BBf
P-3(Low)f	BB-f
P-4(High)f	B+f
P-4f	Bf
P-4(Low)f	B-f
P-5(High)f	CCC+f
P-5f	CCCf
P-5(Low)f	CCC-f
CCf	CCf
Df	Df

## G. Nordic Regional Scale Short-Term Ratings

80. Nordic regional scale ratings use a unique set of rating definitions detailed in the next paragraph and the following two tables.

81. The following is the Nordic regional scale that applies to short-term obligations. The Nordic regional scale that applies to short-term issue credit ratings appears in the table immediately below. The Nordic regional scale that applies to short-term issuer credit ratings appears in the second table below.

### Table 28

#### Nordic Regional Scale Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Category	Definition
K-1	A short-term obligation rated 'K-1' exhibits strong protection parameters. This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is strong.
K-2	A short-term obligation rated 'K-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.
K-3	A short-term obligation rated 'K-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
K-4	A short-term obligation rated 'K-4' has speculative characteristics but is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligations. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
K-5	A short-term obligation rated 'K-5' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
K-6	A short-term obligation rated 'K-6' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligor is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.
D	A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

## Table 29

### Nordic Regional Scale Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

Category	Definition
K-1	An obligor rated 'K-1' is regarded as having a strong capacity to meet its financial commitments.

- An obligor rated 'K-2' is regarded as having a satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- K-2 However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in 'K-1'.
- An obligor rated 'K-3' is regarded as having an adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However,
- K-3 adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- An obligor rated 'K-4' has speculative characteristics but is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- K-4
- An obligor rated 'K-5' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
- K-5
- An obligor rated 'K-6' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.
- K-6
- An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.
- D/SD
82. The table below shows the relationship between global scale long-term local currency ratings and corresponding Nordic regional scale short-term ratings.

## Table 30

### Nordic Mapping Table

Global scale long-term local currency rating	Regional scale short-term rating
BBB+ or above	K-1
BBB	K-2

BBB-	K-3
BB+ to BB-	K-4
B+ to B-	K-5
CCC+ to C	K-6
SD	SD
D	D

SD--Selective default. D--Default.

## H. Maalot (Israel) National Scale Ratings

83. The S&P Global Ratings Maalot (Israel) national scale uses a unique set of rating definitions detailed in paragraphs and tables in this section.

84. The Maalot national scale serves issuers, insurers, counterparties, intermediaries, and investors in the financial markets of the State of Israel by providing both issue credit ratings, which apply to a specific debt instrument, and issuer credit ratings, which apply to an obligor (i.e., borrower, guarantor, bank, insurer, or other provider of credit enhancement). The Maalot national scale uses S&P Global Ratings global rating symbols with the addition of an 'il' prefix to denote "Israel" and the scale's focus on Israeli financial markets. For the most part, the criteria employed for determining ratings on the Maalot national scale are similar to those employed on the S&P Global Ratings global scale. The Maalot national scale credit ratings provide a rank ordering of credit risk within the country. As a result, the Maalot national scale is not directly comparable with the S&P Global Ratings global scale or any other national rating scale.

### 1. Issue Credit Ratings

85. A Maalot national scale issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt, bond, lease, commercial paper program, certificate of deposit, or other financial instrument ("obligation") relative to the creditworthiness of other Israeli obligors with respect to their own financial obligations. Israeli obligors include all active borrowers, guarantors, banks, insurers, and other providers of credit enhancement residing in Israel, as well as any foreign obligor active in Israeli financial markets.

### 2. Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

86. Maalot national scale issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on analysis of the following considerations:

The relative likelihood of payment--the rating assesses the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments in accordance with the terms of an obligation, compared with that of other Israeli obligors;

The nature and provisions of the financial obligation; and

The protection afforded by, and the relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

87. Obligation ratings are an assessment of default risk but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

## Table 31

### Maalot (Israel) National Scale Long-Term Issue Ratings\*

Category	Definition
iIAAA	An obligation rated 'iIAAA' has the highest rating assigned on S&P Global Ratings' Maalot national scale. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Israeli obligors is very strong.
iIAA	An obligation rated 'iIAA' differs from the highest-rated debt only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Israeli obligors is strong.
iIA	An obligation rated 'iIA' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than higher-rated obligors. Still, the obligor has a moderately strong capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Israeli obligors.
iIBBB	An obligation rated 'iIBBB' exhibits reasonably adequate protection parameters relative to other Israeli obligations. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
iIBB, iIB, iICCC, iICC, and iIC	Obligations rated 'iIBB', 'iIB', 'iICCC', 'iICC', and 'iIC' on the Maalot national rating scale are regarded as having high risk relative to other Israeli obligations. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions relative to other Israeli obligations.

ilBB	An obligation rated 'ilBB' denotes somewhat weak protection parameters relative to other Israeli obligations. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is somewhat weak because of major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
ilB	An obligation rated 'ilB' is more vulnerable than obligations rated 'ilBB' relative to other Israeli obligations. The obligor currently has a weak capacity to meet its financial obligations. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, however, would likely impair capacity or willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
ilCCC	An obligation rated 'ilCCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment relative to other Israeli obligations and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is unlikely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
ilCC	An obligation rated 'ilCC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment relative to other Israeli obligations. The 'ilCC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings Maalot expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
ilC	An obligation rated 'ilC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.
D	An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

\*Ratings from 'ilAA' to 'ilCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

### 3. Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

88. Apply to obligations with an original maturity of less than one year.

## Table 32

## Maalot (Israel) National Scale Short-Term Issue Ratings

Category	Definition
ilA-1	A short-term obligation rated 'ilA-1' is rated in the highest category on the S&P Global Ratings Maalot national scale. The obligor's capacity to meet its commitments on the obligation relative to other Israeli obligors is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations relative to that of other obligors in the Israeli market is very strong.
ilA-2	A short-term obligation rated 'ilA-2' is slightly more susceptible to adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations rated 'ilA-1'. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Israeli obligors is satisfactory.
ilA-3	A short-term obligation rated 'ilA-3' denotes adequate protection parameters relative to other short-term Israeli obligations. It is, however, more vulnerable to adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.
ilB	A short-term obligation rated 'ilB' denotes weak protection parameters relative to other short-term Israeli obligations. It is vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
ilC	A short-term obligation rated 'ilC' denotes doubtful capacity for payment.
D	A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

### 4. Issuer Credit Ratings

89. A Maalot national scale issuer credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the overall creditworthiness of a debt issuer, guarantor, bank, insurer, or other provider of credit enhancement ("obligor") to meet its financial obligations as they come due, relative to other Israeli obligors. Such Israeli obligors include all active borrowers, guarantors, banks, insurers, and other providers of credit enhancement residing in Israel, as well as foreign obligors active in Israeli financial markets.

90. Issuer credit ratings do not apply to specific obligations, as they do not take into account the nature and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation. In addition, they do not take into account the creditworthiness of the guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation.

## 5. Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 33

#### Maalot (Israel) National Scale Long-Term Issuer Ratings\*

Category	Definition
iIAAA	An obligor rated 'iIAAA' has a very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors. 'iIAAA' is the highest issuer credit rating assigned according to the S&P Global Ratings Maalot national scale.
iIAA	An obligor rated 'iIAA' differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree and has a strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors.
iIA	An obligor rated 'iIA' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than higher-rated obligors. Still, the obligor has a moderately strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors.
iIBBB	An obligor rated 'iIBBB' has a reasonably adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
iIBB, iIB, iICCC, and iICC	Obligors rated 'iIBB', 'iIB', 'iICCC', and 'iICC' on the Maalot national rating scale are regarded as having high risk relative to other Israeli obligors. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions relative to other Israeli obligors.
iIBB	An obligor rated 'iIBB' denotes somewhat weak capacity to meet its financial commitments, although it is less vulnerable than other lower-rated Israeli obligors. However, it faces ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could result in an inadequate capacity on the part of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

iIB	An obligor rated 'iIB' is more vulnerable than obligors rated 'iIBB'. The obligor currently has a weak capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other Israeli obligors. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions would likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
iICCC	An obligor rated 'iICCC' is currently vulnerable relative to other Israeli obligors and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions to meet its financial commitments.
iICC	An obligor rated 'iICC' is currently highly vulnerable to defaulting on its financial commitments relative to other Israeli obligors. The 'iICC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings Maalot expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
R	An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
SD and D	An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings Maalot considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated financial obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

\*Ratings from 'iIAA' to 'iICCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## 6. Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

91. This applies to an obligors' capacity to meet financial commitments over a time horizon of less than one year.

### Table 34

#### Maalot (Israel) National Scale Short-Term Issuer Ratings

##### Category

##### Definition

iIA-1	An obligor with an 'iIA-1' short-term rating has a strong capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations relative to that of other obligors in the Israeli market is very strong.
iIA-2	An obligor with an 'iIA-2' short-term rating has a satisfactory capacity to meet financial obligations relative to that of other Israeli obligors.
iIA-3	An obligor with an 'iIA-3' short-term rating has an adequate capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors. However, the obligor is more vulnerable to adverse changes in business circumstances or economic conditions than higher-rated obligors.
iIB	An obligor with an 'iIB' short-term rating has a weak capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other Israeli obligors and is vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
iIC	An obligor with an 'iIC' short-term rating has a doubtful capacity to meet financial commitments.
R	An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
SD and D	An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if S&P Global Ratings Maalot considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

## 7. Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

92. A Maalot national scale insurer financial strength rating is a forward-looking opinion about the financial security characteristics of an insurance organization with respect to its ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms, relative to other insurers in the national market.

93. This opinion is not specific to any particular policy or contract, nor does it address the suitability of a particular policy or contract for a specific purpose or purchaser. Furthermore, the opinion does not take into account deductibles, surrender or cancellation penalties, timeliness of payment, nor the likelihood of the use of a defense such as fraud to deny claims.

94. Insurer financial strength ratings do not refer to an organization's ability to meet nonpolicy (i.e., debt) obligations. Assignment of ratings to debt issued by insurers or to debt issues that are fully or partially supported by insurance policies, contracts, or guarantees is a separate process from the determination of insurer financial strength ratings, and it follows procedures consistent with those used to assign an issue credit rating.

## Table 35

### Maalot (Israel) National Scale Insurer Financial Strength Ratings\*

Category	Definition
ilAAA	An insurer rated 'ilAAA' has extremely strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market. 'ilAAA' is the highest insurer financial strength rating assigned on the Maalot national scale.
ilAA	An insurer rated 'ilAA' has very strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market, differing only slightly from those rated higher.
ilA	An insurer rated 'ilA' has strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are insurers with higher ratings.
ilBBB	An insurer rated 'ilBBB' has good financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market but is more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are higher-rated insurers.
ilBB, ilB, ilCCC, and ilCC	An insurer rated 'ilBB' or lower is regarded as having vulnerable financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market, and these vulnerabilities may outweigh its strengths. 'ilBB' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range and 'ilCC' the highest.
ilBB	An insurer rated 'ilBB' has marginal financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business conditions could lead to insufficient ability to meet financial commitments.
ilB	An insurer rated 'ilB' has weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market. Adverse business conditions will likely impair its ability to meet financial commitments.

iLCCC	An insurer rated 'iLCCC' has very weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market and is dependent on favorable business conditions to meet financial commitments.
iLCC	An insurer rated 'iLCC' has extremely weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Israel market and is likely not to meet some of its financial commitments.
R	An insurer rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others. The rating does not apply to insurers subject only to nonfinancial actions such as market conduct violations.
SD and D	An insurer rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' is in default on one or more of its insurance policy obligations but is not under regulatory supervision that would involve a rating of 'R'. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on a policy obligation are at risk. A 'D' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay substantially all of its obligations in full in accordance with the policy terms.

An 'SD' rating is assigned when S&P Global Ratings Maalot believes that the insurer has selectively defaulted on a specific class of policies but will continue to meet its payment obligations on other classes of obligations. An 'SD' includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer. Claim denials due to lack of coverage or other legally permitted defenses are not considered defaults.

\*Ratings from 'iLAA' to 'iLCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## I. Taiwan Ratings National Scale Ratings

95. Taiwan Ratings Corporation (Taiwan Ratings) is a majority-owned subsidiary of S&P Global Ratings operating as Taiwan Ratings Corporation (Taiwan Ratings). Taiwan Ratings national scale serves issuers, insurers, counterparties, intermediaries, and investors in Taiwan's financial markets, providing:

Issue credit ratings, which apply to a specific obligation,  
Issuer credit ratings, which apply to an obligor (i.e., borrower, guarantor, bank, insurer, or other provider of credit enhancement),

Insurer financial strength ratings, which apply to an insurer's ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms, and

Fixed-income fund credit quality ratings identified with an 'f' suffix to denote funds that exhibit variable net asset values.

96. Taiwan Ratings national scale uses S&P Global Ratings symbols with the addition of a 'tw' prefix to denote "Taiwan" and the scale's focus on the Taiwanese financial markets. The criteria employed for determining ratings on Taiwan Ratings national scale are comparable with those employed on the S&P Global Ratings global scale, and the mapping of Taiwan Ratings national scale ratings to S&P Global Ratings global scale ratings is publicly available and can be found at [www.taiwanratings.com](http://www.taiwanratings.com) (<http://www.taiwanratings.com>).

97. Taiwan Ratings national scale ratings definitions outlined in tables 36-41 are the same as those in tables 18-23 except Taiwan Ratings Corp., rather than S&P Global Ratings, assigns Taiwan Ratings national scale ratings.

## 1. Taiwan Ratings Issue Credit Ratings

98. A Taiwan Ratings issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt, bond, lease, commercial paper program, certificate of deposit, or other financial instrument ("obligation") relative to the creditworthiness of other Taiwanese obligors with respect to their own financial obligations. Taiwanese obligors include all active borrowers, guarantors, insurers, and other providers of credit enhancement residing in Taiwan, as well as any foreign obligor active in Taiwan's financial markets.

99. Taiwan Ratings issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the analysis of the following considerations:

The relative likelihood of payment--the rating assesses the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation, compared with that of other Taiwanese obligors;

The nature and provisions of the financial obligation; and

The protection afforded by, and the relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

## 2. Taiwan Ratings Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

### Table 36

## Taiwan Ratings Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
twAAA	An obligation rated 'twAAA' has the highest credit rating assigned on Taiwan Ratings national scale. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Taiwanese obligors is extremely strong.
twAA	An obligation rated 'twAA' differs from the highest-rated debt only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Taiwanese obligors is very strong.
twA	An obligation rated 'twA' is somewhat more susceptible to adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than higher-rated debt. Still, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Taiwanese obligors is strong.
twBBB	An obligation rated 'twBBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters relative to other Taiwanese obligations. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
twBB, twB, twCCC, twCC, and twC	Obligations rated 'twBB', 'twB', 'twCCC', 'twCC', and 'twC' on the Taiwan Ratings national credit rating scale are regarded as having high risk relative to other national obligations. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions relative to other Taiwanese obligations.
twBB	An obligation rated 'twBB' denotes somewhat weak protection parameters relative to other Taiwanese obligations. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is somewhat weak because of major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
twB	An obligation rated 'twB' is more vulnerable than obligations rated 'twBB' relative to other Taiwanese obligations. The obligor currently has a weak capacity to meet its financial obligations. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, however, would likely impair capacity or willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
twCCC	An obligation rated 'twCCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment relative to other Taiwanese obligations and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

twCC	An obligation rated 'twCC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment relative to other Taiwanese obligations. The 'twCC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but Taiwan Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
twC	An obligation rated 'twC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.
D	An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Taiwan Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days, in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' upon completion of a distressed exchange offer.

\*Ratings from 'twAA' to 'twCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

### 3. Taiwan Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

## Table 37

#### Taiwan Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
twA-1	A short-term obligation rated 'twA-1' is rated in the highest category on Taiwan Ratings national scale. The obligor's capacity to meet its commitments on the obligation relative to other Taiwanese obligors is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations relative to other Taiwanese obligors is extremely strong.
twA-2	A short-term obligation rated 'twA-2' is slightly more susceptible to adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations rated 'twA-1'. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation relative to other Taiwanese obligors is satisfactory.

- twA-3 A short-term obligation rated 'twA-3' denotes adequate protection parameters relative to other short-term Taiwanese obligations. It is, however, more vulnerable to adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.
- twB A short-term obligation rated 'twB' denotes weak protection parameters relative to other short-term Taiwanese obligations. It is vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.
- twC A short-term obligation rated 'twC' denotes doubtful capacity for payment.
- D A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Taiwan Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.
- \*Apply to obligations with an original maturity of less than one year.

#### 4. Taiwan Ratings Issuer Credit Ratings

100. A Taiwan Ratings issuer credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the overall creditworthiness of a debt issuer, guarantor, insurer, or other provider of credit enhancement ("obligor") to meet its financial obligations as they come due, relative to other Taiwanese obligors. Such Taiwanese obligors include all active borrowers, guarantors, insurers, and other providers of credit enhancement residing in Taiwan, as well as foreign obligors active in Taiwan's financial markets.

101. Issuer credit ratings do not apply to specific obligations, as they do not take into account the nature and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation. In addition, they do not take into account the creditworthiness of the guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation.

102. A corporate credit rating is a form of issuer credit rating.

#### 5. Taiwan Ratings Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 38

## Taiwan Ratings Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
twAAA	An obligor rated 'twAAA' has an extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors. 'twAAA' is the highest issuer credit rating assigned according to Taiwan Ratings national scale.
twAA	An obligor rated 'twAA' differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree and has a very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors.
twA	An obligor rated 'twA' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than higher-rated obligors. Still, the obligor has a strong capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors.
twBBB	An obligor rated 'twBBB' has an adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments.
twBB, twB, twCCC, and twCC	Obligors rated 'twBB', 'twB', 'twCCC', and 'twCC' on the Taiwan Ratings credit rating scale are regarded as having high risk relative to other Taiwanese obligors. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions relative to other Taiwanese obligors.
twBB	An obligor rated 'twBB' denotes somewhat weak capacity to meet its financial commitments, although it is less vulnerable than other lower-rated Taiwanese obligors. However, it faces ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could result in an inadequate capacity on the part of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.
twB	An obligor rated 'twB' is more vulnerable than obligors rated 'twBB'. The obligor currently has a weak capacity to meet its financial commitments relative to other Taiwanese obligors. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions would likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.
twCCC	An obligor rated 'twCCC' is currently vulnerable relative to other Taiwanese obligors and is dependent upon favorable business and financial conditions to meet its financial commitments.
twCC	An obligor rated 'twCC' is currently highly vulnerable to defaulting on its financial commitments relative to other Taiwanese obligors. The 'twCC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but Taiwan Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

**R** An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

**SD and D** An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if Taiwan Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' rating is assigned when Taiwan Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when Taiwan Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

\*Ratings from 'twAA' to 'twCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## 6. Taiwan Ratings Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

### Table 39

#### Taiwan Ratings Short-Term Issuer Credit Ratings\*

Category	Definition
twA-1	An obligor with a 'twA-1' short-term credit rating has a strong capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations relative to that of other obligors in the Taiwanese market is extremely strong.
twA-2	An obligor with a 'twA-2' short-term credit rating has a satisfactory capacity to meet financial obligations relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors.
twA-3	An obligor with a 'twA-3' short-term credit rating has an adequate capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors. However, the obligor is more vulnerable to adverse changes in business circumstances or economic conditions than higher-rated obligors.
twB	An obligor with a 'twB' short-term credit rating has a weak capacity to meet financial commitments relative to that of other Taiwanese obligors and is vulnerable to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions.

- twC** An obligor with a 'twC' short-term credit rating has a doubtful capacity to meet financial commitments.
- R** An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.
- SD and D** An obligor is rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' if Taiwan Ratings considers there to be a default on one or more of its financial obligations, whether long- or short-term, including rated and unrated obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or that are in nonpayment according to terms. A 'D' credit rating is assigned when Taiwan Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' credit rating is assigned when Taiwan Ratings believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A rating on an obligor is lowered to 'D' or 'SD' if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.
- \*Apply to an obligor's capacity to meet financial commitments over a time horizon of less than one year.

## 7. Taiwan Ratings Insurer Financial Strength Ratings

103. A Taiwan Ratings insurer financial strength rating is a forward-looking opinion about the financial security characteristics of an insurance organization with respect to its ability to pay under its insurance policies and contracts in accordance with their terms, relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market.

104. This opinion is not specific to any particular policy or contract, nor does it address the suitability of a particular policy or contract for a specific purpose or purchaser. Furthermore, the opinion does not take into account deductibles, surrender or cancellation penalties, timeliness of payment, nor the likelihood of the use of a defense such as fraud to deny claims.

105. Insurer financial strength ratings do not refer to an organization's ability to meet nonpolicy (i.e., debt) obligations. Assignment of ratings to debt issued by insurers or to debt issues that are fully or partially supported by insurance policies, contracts, or guarantees is a separate process from the determination of insurer financial strength ratings, and it follows procedures consistent with those used to assign an issue credit rating.

## Table 40

### Taiwan Ratings Insurer Financial Strength Ratings\*

Category	Definition
twAAA	An insurer rated 'twAAA' has extremely strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market. 'twAAA' is the highest insurer financial strength rating assigned by Taiwan Ratings.
twAA	An insurer rated 'twAA' has very strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market, differing only slightly from those rated higher.
twA	An insurer rated 'twA' has strong financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are insurers with higher ratings.
twBBB	An insurer rated 'twBBB' has good financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market but is more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than are higher-rated insurers.
twBB, twB, twCCC, and twCC	An insurer rated 'twBB' or lower is regarded as having vulnerable financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market, and these vulnerabilities may outweigh its strengths. 'twBB' indicates the least degree of vulnerability within the range and 'twCC' the highest.
twBB	An insurer rated 'twBB' has marginal financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market. Positive attributes exist, but adverse business conditions could lead to insufficient ability to meet financial commitments.
twB	An insurer rated 'twB' has weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market. Adverse business conditions will likely impair its ability to meet financial commitments.
twCCC	An insurer rated 'twCCC' has very weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market and is dependent on favorable business conditions to meet financial commitments.
twCC	An insurer rated 'twCC' has extremely weak financial security characteristics relative to other insurers in the Taiwan market and is likely not to meet some of its financial commitments.
R	An insurer rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision, the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others. The rating does not apply to insurers subject only to nonfinancial actions such as market conduct violations.

An insurer rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' is in default on one or more of its insurance policy obligations but is not under regulatory supervision that would involve a rating of 'R'.

The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on a policy obligation are at risk. A 'D' rating is assigned when Taiwan Ratings believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay substantially all of its obligations in full in SD and D accordance with the policy terms.

An 'SD' rating is assigned when Taiwan Ratings believes that the insurer has selectively defaulted on a specific class of policies but will continue to meet its payment obligations on other classes of obligations. An 'SD' includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer. Claim denials due to lack of coverage or other legally permitted defenses are not considered defaults.

\*Ratings from 'twAA' to 'twCCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## 8. Taiwan Ratings Fund Credit Quality Ratings

106. A Taiwan Ratings fund credit quality rating is a forward-looking opinion about the overall credit quality of a fixed-income investment fund relative to that of other fixed-income investment funds in Taiwan. Taiwan Ratings fund credit quality ratings, identified by the 'f' suffix (as are the global scale fund credit quality ratings), are assigned to fixed-income funds, actively or passively managed, typically exhibiting variable net asset values, and also include a country prefix denoted as 'tw'. Taiwan Ratings fund credit quality ratings reflect the credit risks of the fund's portfolio investments, the level of the fund's counterparty risk, and the risk of the fund's management ability and willingness to maintain current fund credit quality. Unlike traditional credit ratings (e.g., issuer credit ratings), a Taiwan Ratings fund credit quality rating does not address a fund's ability to meet payment obligations and is not a commentary on yield levels.

### Table 41

#### Taiwan Ratings Fund Credit Quality Ratings\*

Category	Definition
twAAAf	The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is extremely strong relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.

- twAAf The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is very strong relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.
- twAf The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is strong relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.
- twBBBf The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is adequate relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.
- twBBf The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is weak relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.
- twBf The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is very weak relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.
- twCCCF The credit quality of the fund's portfolio exposure is extremely weak relative to that of funds in the Taiwan market.
- twCCf The fund's portfolio has significant exposure to defaulted or near defaulted assets and/or counterparties.
- Df The fund's portfolio is predominantly exposed to defaulted assets and/or counterparties.
- \*Ratings from 'twAAf' to 'twCCCF' can be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

## VI. OTHER CREDIT-RELATED OPINIONS

### A. Credit Estimates

107. A credit estimate is a confidential indication of a likely credit rating on an unrated entity or instrument. Credit estimates are generally provided at the request of a third party unrelated to the entity or the instrument. Credit estimates are primarily performed for the purpose of including the debt of unrated issuers in a collateralized debt obligation (CDO) or another structured finance obligation that is rated by S&P Global Ratings. Credit estimates are formulated using an abbreviated analysis that draws on the analytical experience of credit estimate analysts and do not include all of the aspects of a credit rating. For these reasons, among others, a credit estimate is not a substitute for a credit rating and does not constitute a credit rating. Credit estimates generally do not involve direct contact with the issuer/obligor's management or in-depth insight into operating, financial, or strategic issues that such contact allows. They are typically based on information provided from the requesting party, together with information from third-party sources that we consider reliable. In all circumstances, credit estimates must satisfy our established credit estimate information guidelines. S&P Global Ratings does not maintain ongoing surveillance of credit estimates, but periodic updates may be provided. Credit estimates are expressed using S&P Global Ratings' traditional credit rating symbols, but in lowercase (e.g., 'bbb'). A credit estimate may be provided as private credit analysis, which is a credit estimate accompanied by a written report on the rationale for the credit estimate.

## B. Credit Assessments

108. A credit assessment is an indicator of S&P Global Ratings' opinion of creditworthiness reflecting our view of the general credit strengths and weaknesses of an issuer, obligor, a proposed financing structure, or elements of such structures. It may also pertain to limited credit matters or carve out certain elements of a credit that would ordinarily be taken into account in a credit rating. A credit assessment usually represents a point-in-time evaluation, and S&P Global Ratings generally does not maintain ongoing surveillance of credit assessments. A credit assessment is generally confidential. Credit assessments are expressed in descriptive terms or using S&P Global Ratings' traditional credit rating symbols, but in lowercase (e.g., 'bbb'), either in a broad category or with the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to indicate relative standing within the category.

## VII. OTHER IDENTIFIERS

### A. Active Identifiers

109. S&P Global Ratings currently uses seven other identifiers. These words or symbols provide additional information but do not change the definition of a rating or our opinion about the issue's or issuer's creditworthiness. The identifiers are often required by regulation.

#### **Unsolicited: 'unsolicited' and 'u' identifier**

110. The 'u' identifier and 'unsolicited' designation are assigned to credit ratings initiated by parties other than the issuer or its agents, including those initiated by S&P Global Ratings.

#### **Structured finance: 'sf' identifier**

111. The 'sf' identifier shall be assigned to ratings on "structured finance instruments" when required to comply with an applicable law or regulatory requirement or when S&P Global Ratings believes it appropriate. The addition of the 'sf' identifier to a rating does not change that rating's definition or our opinion about the issue's creditworthiness. For detailed information on the instruments assigned the 'sf' identifier, please see the appendix for the types of instruments that carry the 'sf' identifier.

#### **Japan: 'JR' identifier**

112. The 'JR' identifier is assigned to all issue and issuer ratings assigned by either S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc. or S&P Global SF Japan Inc., each of which is a registered credit rating agency in Japan, as ratings registered under Japanese regulation. The addition of the identifier does not change the definition of that rating or our opinion about the issue's or issuer's creditworthiness.

### **European Union: 'EU' identifier**

113. S&P Global Ratings assigns the 'EU' identifier to global scale ratings assigned by S&P Global Ratings entities (or branches thereof) regulated in the European Union. The addition of the 'EU' identifier to a rating does not change that rating's definition or our opinion about the issue's or issuer's creditworthiness.

### **European Endorsed: 'EE' identifier**

114. S&P Global Ratings assigns the 'EE' identifier to global scale ratings assigned by S&P Global Ratings entities established outside the European Union which are endorsed by an S&P Global Ratings entity regulated in the European Union. The addition of the 'EE' identifier to a rating does not change that rating's definition or our opinion about the issue's or issuer's creditworthiness.

### **S&P Global SF Japan Inc.: 'XN' identifier**

115. S&P Global SF Japan Inc. assigns the 'XN' identifier to credit ratings assigned by S&P Global SF Japan Inc. S&P Global SF Japan Inc. is not a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization. The addition of the 'XN' identifier to a rating does not change that rating's definition or our opinion about the issue's or issuer's creditworthiness.

### **Under criteria observation 'UCO' identifier**

116. The 'UCO' identifier may (or shall, if an EU regulatory requirement) be assigned to credit ratings under review as a result of a criteria revision. The addition of the 'UCO' identifier to a rating does not change that rating's definition or our opinion about the issue's or issuer's creditworthiness.

## **B. Inactive Identifiers**

117. Inactive identifiers are no longer applied or outstanding.

## European Endorsement : 'EX' identifier

118. S&P Global Ratings provisionally assigned the 'EX' identifier during a transitional period ending on April 30, 2012, to global scale ratings assigned by S&P Global Ratings entities established in jurisdictions outside the European Union (EU) that were not recognized by EU regulators as endorsable but which nevertheless were recognized for certain EU regulatory purposes. Before the transitional period ended, S&P Global Ratings replaced the 'EX' identifier on certain ratings with 'EE' identifiers following determinations by EU regulators that such ratings were endorsable. However, following the end of the transitional period, any ratings still bearing the 'EX' identifiers are no longer recognized for certain EU regulatory purposes. With certain exceptions, S&P Global Ratings no longer assigns the 'EX' identifier and may remove the 'EX' identifier from existing ratings. The addition, or lack, of the 'EX' identifier to a rating does not change the definition of that rating. Discontinued use in June 2012.

## VIII. APPENDIX: Types Of Instruments Carrying The 'sf' Identifier

Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009, as amended (Regulation), requires us to differentiate rating categories attributed to "structured finance instruments" using an "additional symbol which distinguishes them from rating categories used for any other entities, financial instruments, or financial obligations."

Since late 2010, we've been assigning "(sf)" identifiers to ratings on these instruments globally, regardless of where the structured finance instrument is issued or of the location of the originator or assets. The EU's precedent has been followed elsewhere. Other jurisdictions have since adopted (or expanded the scope of) their own credit rating regulations to require the differentiation of ratings of "structured finance instruments" from other rating categories.

(Note, however, that the definition of "structured finance instruments" in Article 4(36) of the EU Capital Requirements Directive 2006/48/EC (CRD) addressed in this article may not include the same instruments captured by related Japanese regulation. For credit ratings subject to Japanese regulation, we identify whether an instrument is an "asset securitization product" in the "Presentation of Credit Ratings" section of our Japanese website in accordance with Article 313 (3) (iii) of Cabinet Office Ordinance on Financial Instruments Business, etc.)

The Regulation defines a "structured finance instrument" as one that results from a "securitization transaction or scheme" as further defined in Article 4(36) of the CRD. That article defines "securitization" as an arrangement that, among other things, is characterized by payments being dependent upon "the performance of an exposure or pool of

exposures" and by the subordination of tranches determining the distribution of losses "during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme".

We'll assign the "(sf)" identifier to those classes of transaction listed below that are characterized by payments to investors being dependent upon the performance of an "exposure or pool of exposures" and the subordination of tranches determining the distribution of losses "during the ongoing life" of the transaction.

In practice, therefore, if the credit risk relating to such a transaction cannot, in our view, be separated from the operating or bankruptcy risk of the sponsor, the rating on the transaction will likely be linked to the rating on the sponsor, much like a "notched" corporate rating, and will not have the "(sf)" identifier.

If, however, we view the transaction as separated from the sponsor's operating or bankruptcy risk, we would view the transaction as less dependent on the sponsor, possibly allowing the transaction to be rated more as a structured financing, and thus, it would have the "(sf)" identifier. For example, transactions featuring certain structural protection mechanisms designed to make the transaction bankruptcy remote and operationally independent from the sponsor and that feature subordination of tranches determining the distribution of losses during the life of the transaction would have the "(sf)" identifier.

The list of structured finance instruments to which we will assign the "(sf)" identifier includes, where consistent with the description above:

Asset-backed securities (ABS);

Asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP);

Collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs);

Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) (except for credit lease transactions);

Credit default swaps (CDS), except "single-name CDS";

Debentures whose principal payment and interest come from cash flows resulting from the assignment of credit rights;

Enhanced equipment trust certificates (EETCs) with at least one subordinated tranche of debt;

Gas/electric prepay transactions with at least one subordinated tranche of debt;

Instruments issued by Brazilian investment vehicles. These are: Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios (FIDC) (Receivable investment fund shares (cotas)) and their share funds; Certificados de Recebíveis Imobiliários (CRI) (Real Estate Receivables Certificates); and Certificados de Recebíveis do Agronegócio (CRA) (Agribusiness Receivables Certificates);

Instruments backed by cash flows from a pool of power purchase agreements (PPA) obligations;  
Instruments backed by cash flows from a pool of volumetric production payment (VPP) obligations;  
Insurance securitizations;  
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), including debt backed by mortgages issued by the Japan Housing Finance Agency;  
Secured corporate debt transactions or "corporate securitizations" with at least one subordinated tranche of debt that fall within the definition of "securitization" whose rating isn't linked to that of the sponsor;  
Spanish multi-cédulas transactions;  
Tender option bonds (TOBs) with at least one subordinated tranche of debt;  
Affordable housing bonds with at least one subordinated tranche of debt; and  
Military housing bonds with at least one subordinated tranche of debt.

## IX. RELATED CRITERIA AND RESEARCH

### Related Criteria

Methodology For Assigning Financial Institution Resolution Counterparty Ratings

(/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/10466639), April 19, 2018

Counterparty Instrument Ratings Methodology And Assumptions (/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/9419486), May 3, 2016

Methodology For National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings (/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/10575669), June 25, 2018

Principles Of Credit Ratings (/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/6485398), Feb. 16, 2011

Methodology: Credit Stability Criteria (/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/5961504), May 3, 2010

Understanding Standard & Poor's Ratings Definitions (/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/5435305), June 3, 2009

### Related Research

The Time Dimension of Standard & Poor's Credit Ratings (/en\_US/web/guest/article/-/view/sourceId/6196504), Sept. 22, 2010

This report does not constitute a rating action.

## X. CONTACT INFORMATION

### Table 42

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